CHART OF THE WORLD
ON MERCATOR'S PROJECTION.

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LITHOGRAPHED EDITION

NOTE on Bearings & Distances. The Chart of the World on Mercator's projection is the best for the purposes of Navigation, the bearings or directions of places on it being the same as on the Globe itself. Hence by laying a parallel ruler over any two places & then moving it till one of its edges pass over the centre of one of the compasses on the Chart, that edge will point out the bearing of one place from the other. The extent between the same two points, taken by a pair of compasses and applied to the right or left graduated side of the Chart, in degrees of Latitude, (one part being as much to the North, as the other to the South, of the middle point between them,) will show in degrees, their distance from each other, which multiplied by sixty gives Geographical miles. The degrees of Longitude in this Chart are equal, but those of Latitude continue to increase towards the poles.

Example 1st. If a ruler be laid over the Lands End in England & Cape S.t Roque in South America, a line traced as explained above passing through the compass on the Chart in the middle of the Atlantic will point out the true course S.S.W.¼W. that is 2¼ points from the South towards the West. The distance on the right or left side of the Chart will measure about 47° which are equal to 3,660 Geographical miles.

Example 2d. Again a line from Cape S.t Roque traced in a similar manner to the Cape of Good Hope, will lie S.E. by E.¼E or 5¼ points from the South towards the East, true, distance 38° or 3,360 Geographical miles.

Example 3d. In like manner the bearing of South Cape Van Diemens Land, will be found, to be true E.¾ S or 7¾ points from the South, towards the East, distant 89° or 5,340 Geographical miles. Hence by this route the whole distance from England to Van Diemen's Land, is 12,300 Geographical miles.

The courses steered are the true, not the apparent, as shown by the Mariner's compass, that being affected, by the variation, which is different at different parts of the World, and also changes with the time, according to a law not yet sufficiently known. In this Projection part of the bearing from C.S.t Roque to the C. of Good Hope is on the right, and the other on the left side of the Chart, each being derived from the nearest compass.

Part of the Supposed Southern Continent (seen by Lieut. Wilkes of the American Navy in 1840.)

South Victoria
Capt. James Ross
1842.

Part of the Supposed Southern Continent

Engraved by W. & A.K. Johnston